NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-LA FAVORITE.

BOWIRY THEATRE, Bowery-Wacdungs-Brigand or

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-SHOCKING EVENTS NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tax School FOR SCAN

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Love's Sacri-

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM. Broadway-GRIST TO THE

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

FRLLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 19, 1851.

Important Political Movements in Pennsylvanta-The Union and the next Presidency. One of the most important movements has just been commenced in Pennsylvania, that has ever been witnessed in that State since she became a member of this great American confederacy of ours -a movement in relation to the Union, to agitation in the South as well as in the North, on the slavery question-a movement of vital consequence to that and every other State.

We have already given an account of what has taken place in Reading, in that State, respecting these important matters, and the political tone and purposes of one of the great parties-the democrats -who recently held a State Convention at that place. They avewed their approval of the compromise, and indicated James Buchanan as their candidate for the Presidency. Another convention will be held at Lancaster, on the twenty-fourth of the present month, by the whigs-a party that obtained power in that State two years ago, under the trestige and name of Gen. Taylor, and which still retains power in the executive and legislative branches of the State government. The movements, and declarations, and purposes, together with the nominations to be put forward by this party, combined with what has already taken place on the part of the democrats, will furnish indications to the rest of the country what course Pennsylvania will pursue during the next two or three years-what part she will take in the great controversy which has existed for some time past between the ultras of the North and the ultras of the South, which endangered, and still endangers, the integrity and perpetuity of the Union. Pennsylvania, from her position and influence, is one of the most important States of the confederacy; and hence the anxiety with which her movements will be watched at this conjuncture.

Pennsylvania was, in her early history, rather rective and unquiet; but since the period of the whiskey insurrection, there has not been any outburst of faction, and no outburst of rebellion, or insurrection, or disunion, within its precincts It is true that the Wilmot proviso, which has created such an uproar in Congress, and produced so many dangerous scenes throughout the country. originated with a member of Congress from that State; but it was under the influence and advice of demagogues from New York and New England that it was done. Throughout the whole of the proportant debates and discussions in the last Congress, which involved the compromise measuresmeasures which were absolutely necessary for the tinued peace and union of the republic-Pennsylvania, with some few exceptions, took a conservative, national, and constitutional ground. The general agitation which has taken place in the North and in the South, since the last session of Congress, on those measures, especially against the Fugitive Slave law, has been kept out of the limits of Pennsylvania to the present time. New York and New England have been lashing themselves into fury and fanaticism on these subjects, at the instigation of such politicians as Seward, Wee 1, Van Buren, Garrison, and even Thompson, a member of the British Parliament: the Southern States. excited to the highest degree by the declarations of the Northern agitators, have been in a great state of alarm, and South Carolina, with a portion of Alabama and Mississippi, have proceeded even so far as to express their determination to second from the Union, break up the republic, and destroy all the influence and power of the constitution which has connected them so happily for so many years. But, in the midst of all this alarm and excitement, Pennsylvania has pursued the even tenor of her way, quietly and with calm dignity. Both of the great political parties thus far, have avoided all ultra measures; bu more than this-the party first in the field in preparing for the election of the present year. and the Presidential contest of 1852, has taken strong and decided ground in favor of the compromise measures-in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and of all the principles of the constitution, as they were understood by those who introduced and carried through those measures during the last Congress. In this respect, the democratic party of Pennsylvanis, under the influence of their leaders, have assumed a highly national and patriotic ground, which doce them infinite honor and credit. men of the party-the Buchanans, the Dallases, and the Higlers, and others, who are better known there then they are here-all manifest a spirit of patrictiem and a boldness of action, which, while It confers honor on them, may be the means of preserving intact the integrity of the national demoeratic party, which has been broken into fragment in this State by the trenchery and treason of Van Buren, and in New England by certain demagogues of the same school.

The great question, however, which has yet to he deeded in Pennsylvania, is one which the whigs, who are about to assemble in convention at Lancas ber, must meet-which they cannot, if they would, defige. The democrats have shown their hand, and the whige must do likewise. Much will depend on the platform and principles that may be adopted by the while convention now about to meet at Laneaster. The whige obtained power under the standard of Gen. Taylor in 1848, and are now indicating their preference for General Scott for their stand ard-bearer in the next Presidential contest. They have not, however, taken any positive step, or made any studied declaration of spinion on the compromise measures, or on the agilation which has disturbed New York and New England, on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, and South Carelina and a portion of other Southern States, on the other. It is true that some county conventions have indicated more or less besitancy in taking very strong ground to favor of those measures-particularly on the Fu gister Since law; but that important subject was no deebs left to the State convention for their decision and it cannot be avaded. If the members of that body refere to adopt, endorse, and support those measures, or should they denounce any one of them, in any degree, they will produce in that State one of the most terrible conflicts, as well as one of the most dangerous, for the future peace of the counry, that has ever been witnessed in this republic. If the whig party of Pennsylvania should oppose the compromise measures, or the Fugitive Slave law, or should refuse to say anything at all on the subjectwhich would be equivalent to an expression of their epposition to them-an epening will be made for fapotics-anti-slavery fanatics, disunion fanatics-in the approaching election in that State, which may endanger the Union in a more vital and importan manner than we have yet witnessed. If, on the other hand, that State should, through both her political parties, remain sound on the slavery ques tion, and true to the constitution, all the ravings of the fanatics in New England, and of Seward, Van Buren, Weed, Bryant & Co., in New York, will in

process of time be hushed, and turned into ridicule. It will be perceived, therefore, from this view of political affairs in Pennsylvania, in connection with the compromise measures of the last Congress-and especially the Fugitive Slave law-that much will depend on the declarations that will be made, and the platform that will be adopted, by the whig party in the convention which will assemble at Lancaste on the twenty-fourth of this month. If that convention should join with the agitators of the North it will be the signal for the breaking up of the whig party throughout the confederacy; and not only that, but the foundation of the breaking up of the very arch-the Pennsylania Keystone of the archwhich has heretofore kept together the union of this republic.

PROGRESS OF INFIDELITY IN THE UNITED STATES. -We publish two remarkable documents to-day, from two distinct organs of infidel parties in the United States. The first article is taken from a small paper published in Springfield, Massachusetts, issued to prove the reality of spiritual communications with the inhabitants of the earth, and is the composition of Andrew Jackson Davis, who originally made his appearance, under the auspices of Mr. Fishbough, at Poughkeepsie, as a clairvoyant author. This man Davis has gone on, step by step, till he has at last produced this Declaration of In dependence, as the platform for a new society of infidels, to be called the Harmonial Brotherhood The second article is from the Tribune of this city the organ of socialism and infidelity-the vehicle of Andrew Jackson Davis's thoughts at various times, and the promoter of the system of impostures known as Rochester knockings, and every ridicu lous ism of the day, besides. It is a description written with rare relish, of the Nauvoo settlement of M. Cabet, the Icarian philosopher, who has transplanted, from the mass of socialists and infidels in France, this colony of strange communists, who are seeking, under their deluded guides, a socia system upon earth without a God-without a religion-without an eternity-without an hereafter. or any idea beyond that on a level with the beasts of the field.

Now these two documents cannot be carefully read, without satisfying any person of ordinary judgment that there is danger to the young and ardent imaginations of both sexes from the promulgation of such socialastic and infidel theoriestheories which appeal to the senses strongly, and which teach insubordinations to the restraints of society and religion. The Nauvoo settlement, and the proposed Harmonial Brotherhood of the man Davis, are based on identically the same philosophical principles. Whatever may be the casuistical distinctions-whatever may be the kind of deism advocated-or of the atheism inculcated-one thing is certain, that the precepts and practices of Christianity are repudiated as worthless-as the source of all the evils of society, and utterly fit only to be condemned by the superior faith in man and woman, which is to banish all creeds that recognize God and the revelations of the gospel. Men are taught to isolate themselves from the great currents of eternity, to overturn the laws which regulate the legitimacy of offspring, and to change their affections at will, to suit their own spirit of licentiousness. In fact, the utmost latitude proposed by Fourier is recommended; and if these evil spirits of reform are permitted to propeed with their projects, we may have again springing up around us more of those Fourierite phalansteries, hich eight years ago were established to the number of twenty. Of those first communities only one now exists-that in New Jersey, which strug gles on by means of subscriptions and donation and which, left to ordinary consequences, would share the fate of that at Roxbury. Massachusetts. and the others in various places in New England.

Ordinarily, institutions so repugnant to the deliacy of the softer sex, and so at variance with man's love of his own offspring, as well as opposed to those equitable rewards of labor which form the true enjoyment of life-would be scoffed at by persons of the slightest intelligence. Allurements, however, to dispositions of an erratic kind, and for characters in the process of formation, are held up by the interested and selfish leaders of these communities-who eventually retire with a fortune, when the lands and tenements are sold out-and these promising inducements swell the number of proselytes. The infection is always spreading and the fact that at Springfield, Massachusetts, a newspaper devoted to reporting spiritual knockings is supported, shows that New England contains a large number of those who are opposed to Christianity, and in favor of any delusion, how ever absurd. Look at the ideas of the man Davis in his Declaration of Independence. Was there ever a more preposterous system proposed for the government of mortals than that which he now sets up? rie has concentrated all the vapors and freems of the pagan philosophers into his system o political harmonics, in the hope to draw capital enough to his aid to establish himself as perpetual dictator of the Harmonial Brotherhood. Like every other impostor, he professes to receive revelations by mesmeric power, and to be superior to. and purer, than those around him. He walks the earth a self elected god in his own esteem, or, if not in his own esteem, with a desire to be so reputed by others. And, singularly enough, there are person o ignorant as to rely upon the matter which he has filtered from the works of the heathen philosophers -frem Plato, and Solon, and Epicurus-and from the modern dreamers, Swedenborg, Fourier, Mesmer, and the whole catalogue of authors of the French revolution of the last century and of that of 1848, together with Miss Martineau and other English atheists, who acknowledge no God but

nature-no nature but universal licentiqueness. It is not the least remarkable fact accompanying the presence of these avowals of infidelity-of these attempts to return to the phallic system, in prastice, of primeval races-that those who propound and propose such disgusting principles are bred under the very caves of the many churches which mark every locality in New England. In Springfield, the people are in elligent, reputable, and re igious; yet there we find a nest of philosophers whose souls are devoted to the knees and toes of a set of rapping importors, who wickedly avow that they are media between heaven and earth-between the spirits of the dead and those of the living The tendency of all this is towards infidelity True religion has no part in it, but rank imposture has every thing to do with it. It is the beginning. middle, and end of the whole system; and while such papers as the Tribune can be found to support such mockery and delecton, young minds will parried away from the paths of decency, morality, and Christianity. In fact it is now understood that like anti-masonry, infidel socialism is to form a por tion of the political platforms of parties. The man Lavis is of the anti-slavery party, according to his own avowal, and will give his support to that fac tion. Where will all this folly terminate !

APPROPRIATE .- Wm. H. Seward has been engaged by the milroad conspirators of Michigan, to defend their bad conduct.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND New York .- We understand that the passenger list of the splendid steamship North America which will leave here on the seventeenth inst., for Galway direct, is filling up very rapidly, and that in all probability there will not be room enough for all who will want to go in her. This is not to be wondered at; for, in addition to the reduced rate of passage, and the certainty of her making the run in eight days and a half, the passengers will be sent by railroad and steamship to Liverpool, without extra charge, and have the opportunity of be holding some of the most magnificent scenery in Ireland-scenery which is not surpassed by that of

any other country in the world. If this trip of the North America should demonstrate satisfactorily-as there is every reason to be lieve it will- the practicability of bringing London and Liverpool a day and a half, or two days, nearer to New York than is now the case, nothing can prevent the establishment of packet stations on the western coast of Ireland. In this age of expedition on land and on sea, and of electricity, a saving of a day and a half, or two days, will not be overlooked and nature, despite of governments, will assert her sway. From the geographical position of Ireland, nature evidently intended that country to be the connecting point between the Old World and the New. Government committees may select other ess convenient points; but it will be in vain they do so. There is a "higher law," to which con mittees, parliaments, and governments, must submit in this respect.

We would not be at all surprised if this should prove the commencement of a revolution in ocean steam navigation, as well as in the political condition of Ireland. If properly carried out, it will do more good for Ireland than all the agitators could accomplish in fifty centuries, or ever have accomplished. It will awaken the dormant energies of the people, and open their eyes to the measures necessary for their regeneration. The stars and stripes, floating in the breeze in Ireland, will be the signal for the moral regeneration of the country

and the people. There is another consideration connected with this subject, of great importance. In the vicinity of Galway, labor can be obtained at a very chear rate, and abundance of water power for manufac turing purposes, exists almost within a stone's throw of that ancient city. Now, what is to prevent some enterprising capitalist of Lynn or Lowell, from investing some of his means there, and competing with England, on Irish ground, in manufacturing our great cotton staple for the markets of the world With a saving of two or three days' distance from the manufacturing point—a saving of fuel, insurance, light-house dues, dock charges, and exemption from dangerous channel navigation-will it be said that an enterprising American could not compete with the English manufacturer? Steam, it would appear, will not have accomplished its mission until it makes Ireland a happy and a prosperous country.

THE WEBB AND WILLIS CASE AGAIN .- This unpleasant business was up again in the Supreme Court yesterday, as will appear by a brief report in our columns to-day. It seems that Mr. Webb attempted to read a long paper, in the form of an affidavit, containing a variety of facts and reasonings in defence of himself, but he was stopped by the Judge, and not allowed to proceed. We have received a portion of this curious paper-as much as explains the position of Mr. Webb in defence of himself-which we publish, without violating the injunction by inserting any portion of the mysterious letters which were the foundation of the whole business. There will likewise be found attached to our report, a communication from Mr. Buckham, in reply to Mr. Webb's card, in which he explains. with great clearness and calmness, his connection with this unfortunate affair, and in which he denies and with some force, too, the imputations cast upon him by Mr. Webb. With regard to the original publication of the papers, we can take all the blame to ourselves. Neither the court, nor the counsel, nor Mr. Buckham, nor any other party in the matter, had any thing to do with their publication Copies of these papers were obtained by our reporters, in the regular way, from the files of the court. All the imputations attempted to be cast upon Mr. Buckham, or on the counsel, or on Mr. Coddington, are entirely gratuitous, and have no foundation in fact. Indeed, we think that Mr. Webb has his bands full in this business, without attempting to waste any energy on us, or on any other paper. We do not wish to do any injustice-and shall take care not to do any-to any of the parties, but to act fairand proper to publish, and what may be authorized by the court, and the most injured parties in the affair-Mr. and Mrs. Coddington, and their connections. The original combatants-Wahh and Williaand the motives which have governed them, are all fair subjects of comment and criticism, and no doubt the newspapers here and elsewhere, will treat them with severity, but we hope with candor and impar-

A COLD DINNER TO MR. HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, has written a reply to an invitation to attend a dinner in this city, got up in compliment, as it would appear, to his political character. There is a certain set of small politicians in this city, who are always on committees of this kind, and love to see their names paraded before the public. This vanity, in which Brooks of the Express is conspicuous, is ridiculous. The parties who move with him seem bent on mixing up their names with respectable nobodies, though there are numbers whose names appear, who give no authority for such use of them. This foolish proposition for a dinner, which was probably only to take place on paper, smacks of Brooks, who wishes to make him-If something by the side of Mr. Hunter-a little great man in the political world. Why should Mr. Hunter write a long letter in reply to an invitation to dinner? Common etiquette requires that replies in such cases should be quite brief, as the dinner would be in danger of getting cold while the host could read it. Why do not politicians of Mr. Hunter's stemp confine themselve to the floor of Congress ! Who cares whether or not a politician has an appetite or not ! A Virginia gentleman can probably get a dinner without the assistance of Breeks; and, as for appetite, Brooks is the very man to take it away. We are tired of such hum-

MADAME WALLACE BOUCHELLE'S CONCERT. The lovers of music are offered a rich treat to-night, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, in the concert which Madame Wallace Equobelle proposes to give. Medame Bouchelle's powers as a vocalist are highly appreciated by connoisseurs, and the chasteness and expressiveness which characterize her ballad singing, are much admired. The lady will be assisted by her brother, Wm. Vincent Wallace, so well krown as a composer and plantst; by Signor Bailini, Philip Mayer, Mr. Scharfenberg, and other artists. A large audience will be present, as a matter of

desputch from New Orleans, relative to the drought in Mexico and the cotton market in New Orleans. It was directed to " F. A. Abbott, or Heraid office," and sent to us by the envicespess of the telegraphic operator in O'Reilly's line. The despatch came from the agent of

Tor Hawners Fratival .- The offers of professional aid pour in upon the committee from every section of the In addition to the noble offer made by Maretsek, of the whole vocal and instrumental force under his management, Brougham has liberally tendered his own company's services. Miss Charlotte Cushman has written a kind letter, expressing her earnest desire to be present on the occasion, and to set, if it be possible for her to be in New York at the time. Mire Julia Bennett her also kindly relunteered, as well as Mr. Nexão, and a host of other popular favorites. There are other great attractive a training, and a few days will decide the whole attractive semicists, and a few days will declus the which which where a programme will be issued, which we are quite condition will present the greatest combination of injent ever put forth on any occasion whatever Mr. Hambin well deserves such a testimonial.

NEWFOUNDLAND PROJECT. The Move Sociate and Newfoundlanders are ofter called "half Yankees," and, if enterprise, energy, and perseverance in carrying out an object, added to ingenuity and forecast in its inception, can give any class of fo reigners a claim to that name, then they are more entitled to it than any of the British provincials on this continent.

The maritime enterprise of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia is well known. We have recent rection, though intimately connected with maritime affairs, which, when completed, will redound greatly to the credit and, we doubt not, to the permanent benefit of those provinces. We allude, first, to the project of building a line of electric telegraph, some four hundred miles long, to extend from Cape Race, the extreme easternmost point of Newfoundland, to Cape Ray, opposite the eastern part of Cape Breton, N. S., a bill for which was passed at the last session of the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland. The bill provides "that a line of telegraph wires shall be run from Cape Race to Cape Ray, for the purpose of conveying the latest European intelligence from the numerous steamers that usually sight the former headland on their passage out to the United States." This it is proposed to accomplish by means of a vessel of a suitable class, which will be kept cruising off that point to intercept the steamers. The intelligence thus acquired, will be telegraphed to Cape Ray, at which point it is in tended to lay down a sub-marine telegraph of fortyeight miles, to connect with the opposite shore of Cape Breton, N. S., whence the news will find its way, with electric speed, over the whole of North America. The bill appropriates, from government funds, £750, for a preliminary survey, and gives a bonus of every alternate half mile of wild land to the company wno undertake the enterprise. vernment also guarantees the interest, for three years, of the cost of construction, which is expected

years, of the cost of construction, which is expected to reach \$80,000.

The other enterprise to which we have referred, is a plan for extending, through the energetic action of a few public spirited gentlemen in Nova Scotia, the electric telegraph from Halifax to Windsor, Annapolis, and Yarmouth, at the extreme western part of the province, and from Halifax, via Pictou, the Gut of Canso to Sydney, Cape Breton, near which place the Nova Scotia net work of wires will intersect with the submarine and Newfoundland line, first alluded to. When these enterprises, projected in Newfoundland, and already in a good state of forwardness in Nova Scotia, shall have been completed, we shall then have a line of wires more than 800 miles long; stretching from the extreme point

pleted, we shall then have a line of wires more than 800 miles long; stretching from the extreme point of Newfoundland to Flalifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., from which point branch lines already extend, or are being built, north, up the St. John river to Quebec, and over all Canada, and west to Calais, Mc., and thence throughout the United States.

This great project of extending the telegraph to Newfoundland, is well ealculated to arrest the attention of the commercial public, both in Europe and America; for should the hopes of its projectors be realized, as we apprehend there is good reason to anticipate, the time between Liverpool and New York will be shortened by nearly five days.

The credit of this magnificent enterprise is due to F. N. Gisborne, Esq., late supenintendent of the the Nova Scotia government telegraph, who has resigned that situation for the purpose of devoting his whole time to the consummation of this vastly important undertaking. From our knowledge of the energy and perseverance of that gentleman, we shall expect to see this project carried out to its fullest extent, in the shortest practicable time conshall expect to see this project carried out to its fullest extent, in the shortest practicable time consistent with the durability and efficiency of the undertaking. We are pleased to learn that Mr. G., who has conducted the affairs of the Nova Sectia government line so satisfactorily to the press and the public, for the last two years, has been sucseeded, in the superintendence of that line by his brother, Hartley J. Grisborne, Esq., already fa-vorably known as an operator on the Bain line be-tween Boston and Portland.

FROM TRINIDAD DE CUBA. - Letters from the above place to the 28th ult., state that business was brisk and all the vessels in port were loading as fast as they could.

Marine Affairs.
THE R. M. STEAMSHIP MERLIN, Capt. Sampson, sailed pesterday for St. Thomas, via Bermuda. The names of

her passengers will be found under the proper head. NEW PACKET SHIP GREAT WESTERN.-This beautiful vessel, now loading at the foot of Beekman street, for Li verpool, may be placed in the front rank of first-class packet ships. She was built by Mr. Wm. H. Webb for C. H. Marshall's line of Liverpool packets, and is con-structed mainly of live oak, locust and cedar. She is a three decker, and her appearance between decks is such as to make an intended voyager in her perfectly easy re-

knees are of a massive character, and all thoroughly bolted and well fastened The model of the Great Western is as near as possible fac simile of the Yorkshire, (also built by Mr. Webb.)

ther so often met with on the Atlantic. Her timbers and

o famous for the short and regularity of her voyages. The cabin is situated on deck, thus affording unusually fine facilities for ventilation and light, and at the mane time free from the chance of being affected with . odor from the bilge or cargo. The state rooms are elegatily furnished, and six feet by nine in dimension. The cabin for the second class passengers occupies the place usually appropriated for the first cabin, and run from about amidships clear to the stern lights, from which a good current of air can always be got. The state rooms here are also very large and conveniently arranged. Forward of this, divided by a buik head, is the steerage, in which particular pains have been taken to make room an convenience.

Amidships on deck, are some dozen berths, arranged for passengers, and forward of these are the caboose, and separate cooking rooms for the different class of passengers, each arranged and fitted up in a very convenient manner. odor from the bilge or cargo. The state rooms are ele-

gers, each arranged and fitted up in a very convenient manner.

Under the forecastle, on both sides of the ship, are the quarters for the crew. These are also excellently arranged, and well lighted.

In her rig, the owners have been the first in this port to adopt the "Forbes' Rig," a method of rigging which many captains think must become universal in a short time, from the superior control it gives over a ship thus equiped, besides being in the end, much more economical, as also to a great extent doing away with the danger attending close reading in tempestuous weather, owing to the canvass being so much handler to manage.

The dimensions of the Great Western are:—Length on deck, 186 feet; breath of beam, 43 feet, depth of hold, 25½ feet; and the registers 1444 tons, and she has capacities for comfortably accommodating 500 passengers.

She is commanded by Capt. D. S. Shearman, late of

cities for confortably accommodating 500 passengers.

She is commanded by Capt. D. S. Shearman, late of
the Yorkshire and will start on her first voyage, (for
which a number of cabin passengers are already engaged,)
on the 18th first. on the 16th inst.

on the 16th inst.

City Intelligence.

Assivat or Honoasian Wassions.—For several weeks past, nearly every vessel that arrives from Europe brings over small numbers of Hungarian refugees and many of them can be seen still dressed in their war cestume, walking about the streets and in the German housis, Among the recent arrivals are several officers of different grades, who fought under Kossuth, and smoog the privates, who can be readily recognized by thour dress, can be seen many who bear the lasting impress of the battle field. About 160 of these refugees have left Havre for New York, and may be daily expected to arrive. These warriors are realized over every part of Great Britain and the western countries of Europe, and large numbers of them are preparing to seek a home in this country.

Pour Race —The great boat race came off on Saturday last, between the two twenty-six feet einb boats owned

East Race.—The great boat race came off on Saturday last, between the two twenty six feet ciub boats owned by Messrs. Egan and Baliy: one, named Erin Go Bragh, owned by Mir Egan, foot of Forty-seventh street, North River, and the other, Uneas the Chief, owned by Bally, foot of Forty-ninth street. North river. The stakes were plot, distance nine mise, commencing at the foot of Forty-seventh street. North river, up to Manhattanville and back. Egan's boat came in to the winning post two rone unde school, met in fresh condition. Erin Go Bragh's crew:—Themas Egan, proprietor; Edward Gabili, maker, Edward Egan, William Egan, and Patrick Egan.

QUARANTING .- It is stated that Dr. F. Campbell Stewart

Egan.

Quanarist — It is stated that Dr. F. Campbell Stewart has been removed from the office of superintendent of the Marire Respital at Staten Island. This we learn, is an office under the Commissioner of Emigration, and has nothing to do with the State office of Physician of the Marine Respital, which he retains, the Commissioner having no control over that appointment, it being vected in the Governor and Senate.

Oursear is Greener Street.—Vesterday afternoon, a man by the name of Patrick King, residing at No. 383 Broome street, was struck in the back of his head with a brickbat or some other missile, hurled at him by some unknown person, while he was passing down Oberry street, between James slip and Giver street. The blow come with such force that his head was cut open to the extent of some four inches in length, and folled him upon the Bagging insenable. Some of the Fourth ward Pelice came up soon after, and conveyed the injured man to the New York Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Le Rey, of the Martin Department. The woundedman is one of the Corporation employees in paving the streets and was for several parts a policeman in the Foorth patrol district; and from his own story it appears quite evident that the outrage was committed by some purson who has a grudge against him.

Accurate the Kinger, — A man of the name of Denais was killed, vestcours versitie, as defined.

person who has a grudge against him.

Accrerates Equation—A man of the name of Dennis was hilled, yesternay evening at Jersey City, by falling off his cart. The wheels went over his head, and he died in a quarter of an hour.

Brann as Breston—On the 28th of May last, a German woman by the name of Apolonia Bertrand, agod 27 years, whose clothing took fire on that day, at her restlement Carlisis at each and holly hurned herself and child. The child died in a day or two after the accident, and yesternay the mather expired at the City Respital, and yesternay the seather expired at the City Respital, caused by the injuries received by receive hurns on that my the mother expired at the City Respital, he injuries received by sorers burns on that Coroner Geer held an inquest on the body,

Malls for Europe.

The steamship Canada will leave Boston to-morrow, at soon, for Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails will close in his city at one and three o'clock this afternoon.

The New York Henald, printed in French and English, will be published at 10 o'clock this morning Single copies can be obtained at the following places in Europe :-

Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 2 Columbia Buildings, M. De Bernardy......No. 20 John street, Adelphi, London.
Edwards, Sandford & Co...........No. 17 Cornhill, London.
B. H. Revoil.................No. 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris. Advertisements, as well as subscriptions, for the New Your Henald, will reach us if left at the above places.

Mails for California.

The mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will leave his port, to-morrow afternoon, for Havana, Chagres and New Orleans, with the mails for all parts of the Pacific. The Weenly Herald will be published at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUFFRIOR COURT.—Nos 7, 3, 401, 216, 217, 283, 347, 235, 236, 150, 352, 280, 110, 42, 38, 213, 301, 281, 258, 323, 22, 387, 288, 368, 32, 357, 17, 34, 30, 99, 327, 332, 330, 402 to 411.

to 411. SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 296, 471, 390, 391, 476, 79, 479, 481, 482, 87, 483, 485, 486, 487, 199. SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 15, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 112, 20 to 27. COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 424, 534, 535, 536, 537, 539, 541, 542, 543, 544. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15. 16, 17, 18, 19.

Residents of the west side of the city will find the Broadway Post Office (No. 422% Broadway, near Canal street) a very great convenience. You can small your letters there for any part of this country, or Europe. City letters are also delivered promptly. U. S. Postago stamps on hand.

Phrenology in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street.—To know ourselves is of the greatest impertance, and there is no other means by which we can acquire this knowledge for well as by the aid of Phrenology. It teaches us for what occupation in life we are by nature best qualified, and in what pursuit we may be most successful. Examinations made at all hours.

Mechanical Drawings. - The Subscriber having returned to the city, will resume his business as Mechanical Draughteman, and agent for the sale of patients.

J. H. BAILEY.
Residence—West Fifteenth street, first floor, east of Sixtle Street.

I. O. of O. F .- The Members of New York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the next session of the Lodge, (June 11th.) as there will be susiness of importance brought before the Lodge in which ach member is deeply interested. O. C. BAILLY, See'y, pro. tem.

G. C. BAILLY, See'y, pro. tem.

The Congress Pirated—Caution to Shoedealers.—Learning that some upprincipled persons are offering Elastic Gore to manufactures of my Patent Congress Boots, made by braiding or weaving India rubber in such way so to cause a shir or contraction, or expansion of the fisher with the spring, this notice is given that any mode of covering and ce mbining fixous materials with corts of India rubber, if used in making Congress boots, is a direct and positive violation of my patent; and whoever manufactures or sells the Congress boots thus made will be prosecuted for damages. All who are authorized by my to use are required to stump each perit with the words. "Day'e patent." All others are infringements, and dealers are warned against the consequences. In the contraction of the

I have examined the letters patent issued to Dupont & Hyatt, bearing date the 20th October, 1840, and am of opinion that the use of clastic gores, made by weaving fibrous materials which expand and contract, in combination with India rubbersprings, if applied in the manufacture of gaiter boots, is an infringement upon the patent. F. B. CUTTING.

New York, April 28, 1851.

New York, April 28, 1851.

Bosros, June 6, 1851.

I have made a similar examination of the letters paten above referred to, and concur in Mr. Cutting's opinion.

RUFUS CHOATE.

Singer's Sewing Machine.-The attention Singer's Sewing Machine.—The attention of tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, &c., is invited to the great practical utility of this invention, which sews, with equal facility, almost any kind of linen, cloth, or leather, and by the aid of which from three to five times as much work may be accomplished in any given time, and in a better manner than by the usual slow and tedious process of sewing. This machine is strongly made, simple in its construction, easily managed without the aid of a machinist, not liable to get out of repair, and werranted for a year. During the last six months over five hundred have been disposed of—giving universal satisfaction. For sale at our manufactory, 19 Howard place. Boston: 67 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; and at our principal office, 256 Broadway, eposette the City Hall, New York. We charge nothing for showing the operation of the machine.

Cheap Watches .- Just received, a very fine Cheap Wateries.

It of Gold Hunting Levers, in eighteen carat cases, warranted perfect timekeepers, and will be sold at the low price of 500, at J. Y. Savage's Watch and Gold Pen Depot, 22 Fulton street. Watches and Gold Pens carefully repaired.

D. C. Grenell's New York Daguerrean Gal

Patent Tapestry-Three-ply and Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpiting, at the celebrated chaspest car-pet establishment in the United States, 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's. Three-ply carpets, 7s., 6s., and 9s. per yard; ingrain carpets, 8s., 4s., 6s., and 6s. per yard; Floor oil closis, 6s., 4s., 6s., and 7s. per yard.

World's Fair.—Visiters to the World's Fair are invited to examine the subscriber's stock of Dressing Cases. They are the most compact and useful article of the kind manufactured, containing all that is necessary for the toilet of the most fastidious. SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, corner of Liberty st., and 367 Broadway.

Sixth Avenue Lots.—J. M. Miller & Co. will sell, at the Merchant's Exchange, to-morrow, a large number of lots, beautifully situated on the Sixth avenue, and also some desirable ones around the new Forest Park, (Jones' Woods.)

Post Office-California ExpressiMall-

and in less time than the U. S. Mail, and at one fourth the pastage. The uncertainty of the U. S. Mail between New York and San Francisco is too well known. Our mails are sent over in India Rubber Bags, water proof, with two days later news. Postage 10 cents, prepaid or not. BERFORD & CO. 2 Versey street, Astor House. The Question of the Age .- The Abolition

The Question of the Age.—The Abolition of Siarery is negacitonably the most important question of the times, and the North and South are arrayed in angry discussion upon this subject against each other. The abolition oblick hats, however, is "a horse of another color," forevery body is in favor of Knox's iminitable and unsurpassable Rocky Mountain Beavers, the most becoming and attractive summer Fat ever produced, and the heavy Winter and Sprin, Bats must hake way for them. Knox, the People's Hatter has a stock at his store, 125 Fulton street, sufficient to supply every man of taste in the city.

Genin's Summer Hats for 1851 .- Sum-Genin's Summer Hats for 1851.—Summer has arrived, and Genin's superb Beavers are ready, with dress and undress Summer Hats of every variety. It would be a waste of words to enter into a minute description of fabrics that arrest and charm the eye of tasts at the first glance. It is not in their faulties contour, richness tint, lightness, chaste appointments, or exquisite general finish, that their attraction consists, but in the harmonicus or infinishm of all these excellencies. All that the decayber and manufacturer asks, is a comparison of the Genin brunner Hats, of every style, with any and all others, it is a summer the respect and for their content of price, which have been or may be, produced during the respect to the soll and form their opinious on the spot.

GENIN, 116 Broadway, expected St. Panis.

The Union, No. 11 Park row .- The Hat Finishers' Union have callated all their energies in the vice of the people. They make the best and most a late in two, and sell a botter article for the price that other establishment. N. H. This is the only successing practical/halters in this city. No branch stores. Reme No. II Park row, opposite Aster House.

Important to Gentlemen-Gentlemen who prine an elegant at as one of the requisition of busing energy slotthing, may insure it as Green's, No. 1 A ster flower. The Shirts, Re., made at that establishment, are warranted to be with on wrinkled emochaness, and to be ready for delivery with any and at the bour at which they are promised.

The Malcontents .- We know of a Conspiracy! Thousands are implicated! Groups of proofs are a coing every day into a certain place, and one is, not eith a lerious little parcals. These men have conspired against a prices. JONESS, is Ann atreet, is where they meet. The such buy a pair of boots, and each comes sait a mile such

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway — Ladies are respectfully invited to examine this choice relection of farms. Combs, the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the day, comprising the most beautiful open work in such and buffalo hors. Combs repaired and made to order.

A. & J. SAUNDERS.

ramine our stock of unequalled assertment of Stoves. We have just got cut a new Air tight Cooking Stove for 1851, the Odd Fellow. Also six sizes of summer formness, which can be used with or without an oven, the only thing of the kind is market. ABENDROTH, BROTHERS, 117 Bookman et. French Portable Soda Founts, for the Im-

Stove Dealers are respectfully invited to

mediate production of the finest seda water, spackling we firereseing lemonade. Ac. These ingentions and most vertices title machines, for the use of families, travel and hotels, were amply tested during the past year, and horerased demand for them this season, has induced the control of the most approximately approximatel

Watts' Nervous Antidote. Go and see Mrs Waisren, 1/4 Hesterstreet, ask her all about it—what it has done for her son, &c. Then go to Mrs. Ety. 333 Studeon street; ask her about her child and hashand. Then Mrs. Manson, 35 First avenue: ask as well about Mr. Cook, Mr. and Miss Grr. 101 Charles street. Mr. Kelly. 4: I key attention of the street of th

To His Honor A. C. Kingsiand, Mayor .-Reing about to vielt Philadelphin, for the purpose of relieving the poor of those drendful diseases, achility and consumption, that it appears can only be reaches by my occupound. I have taken the liberty, in conjunction with the treatth Committee, to truche your House to tense as me orders for in title, to truche your House to tense as me orders for it, to the poor, gratia, as may be ampled for in my abrence, placing that considence in my fellow with that none but deserving objects will sea it. Table WATTS, Nervist, 424 Greenwich street. Business Dept. 102 Nassagu etgest. Si per bottle.

Proclamation.—A. C. Kingules, Enyesteing duly authorized by the Realth Committee to issue or ders for all parsons to receive Water Merves, Antidote who are unable to pay for its eitherst. Merves, the are consumptive, debilitated or distributed, during the area of Dr. Water, all such orders will be temporary at tended to until further notice. TALBOT WATE, Nervine, Cd Greenwich street.

Timolat's Sulphur Baths, 547 Pearl street, apposite the Hospital, established in 1820, by Louis J. Smolas, from Paris, for the cure of Rheamatisms, Erapticas ethe Shin, Colds, &c. These are the first established, and only seawing Sulphur Baths in this city. We refer to Dra. Valenting Mott, Vanhe, Berger, Bostwick, Wallace, and the principal physicians in 4his city.

Lea's Oriental Scin Preserver-Bepot 433: Broadway, corner of Howard street. Young and old ladies use the above preparation. It is not like other preparations; it is a powder beautifully perfumed, and its the finances-metic ever invented. Only 3s. a box. Try it.

To Men of Taste.—Those who wish'th pos-sess a healthy and luxuriant head of hair avoid baldness, and desticrate freedom of the scale from dead-raftand close, and sestion of the scale from dead-raftand close, hair, should be seen that the session of the scale from lair, about a scale of the scale of the scale Union for its preservative and beautifying effects. Sold bythe luxuriant was seen as the scale of the scale of the luxuriant scale of the scale of the scale of the scale luxuriant scale of the scale of the scale of the scale luxuriant scale of the scale of the scale of the scale luxuriant scale of the scale of the scale of the scale of the luxuriant scale of the scale of the scale of the scale of the luxuriant scale of the luxuriant scale of the scale of th

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without di-tering the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or seid, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee Manufactory, 197 Broadway. For sale in the city and country by draggists generally.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye instantly converts red or gray hair to blown or black. Italian Medicated Soap cures tan, pimples, freckies, eruptions, etc. Poudrs Subtile candicates hair from any part of the bedy-war-ranted. Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and checks; Lily White, Hair Restrative, found at Dr. Fellx GOURAUD's Laboratory, of Walker street, first store from Broadway; Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Hair-dye and Wigs .- Batchelor's Liquid Hayr-dye, eriebrated in all parts of Europe and America, established and in successful operation for the last twelve years, is the best hair-dye in the world. It is applied, or seid wholesale and retail, at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 4 Wall street, and at all druggists and perfumeries in town and country.

The Best Hair Dye.—Ballard's received the highest premium, and may be relied upon as a choice article. It will called the hair any desired shade, without the troub of washing before or after the application. Warranted not to fade or wash off. Office No. 155 Fulton street, second cloor from Broadway, up stairs, where beautiful specimens may be stein.

Wigs and Toupees -We would call the attention of persons requiring Wigs, to a recent improvement. The same was awarded a silver medal for the first promium at the last fair. They can be seen at E. Phalon's Wig and Hair Dye Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street.

Those who are troubled with Tender Feet the instantly cured for 25 cents, by H. V. Bush's cele-ted Magic Cream Liniment, an infallible pain extermina-, for the eradication of all pain and soreness. This article warranted. Principal depot, 319 Greenwich, comer of

Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagus, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Indicana. Catarrh Spitting of Blood, and all other lung complainte tending to consumption. Depot, A. L. SCOVILL & CO., SIG Broadway. Price, in large bottles, \$1, or three bottles for \$2.00

MONDAY, June 9-6 P.M.

The stock market was slightly depressed this morning. Some of the fancies, which have been rather quiet lately, have started again into activity. Long Island was in demand to-day, and there was more inquiry for Norwick and Worcester, at better prices. The transactions in Reading Railroad were more limited, but without any material alteration in quotations. Harlem opened and closed firm; but there was very little stock offered. Morris Canal is likely to be in operation very soon, its eatire length. About two months of the season have passed away, and the amount of tolls received this year will be comparatively small. Prices for the stock are well sustained. Canton Co. has not improved since the publication of the report, and we do not think the exhibit made

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, amounted to \$89,003 29; payments,

\$68.434 36-balance, \$2.518.625 01. The packet ship Southampton, for London, carried out \$162,800 in specie, of which \$100,000 was in silver cain, \$20,000 in gold coin, and \$42,800 in silver bullion. The packet ship Gallia, for Havre, carried out \$80,000 in silver; and the steamship Merlin, for Bermuda, \$120,000total shipments to-day, \$362,800.

One dollar notes of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of this city, altered to twenties are in circulation. They can be easily detected, the genuine one having the vignette of the figure of Commerce, while the twenties have that of an eagle.

re-elected Directors of the Hudson River Reilroad Com-pany, for the year commencing June 9, 1851:—James orman, Edward Jones, Gardner G. Howland, Japhet Bishop, Elisha Peck; Gouverneur Kemble, Cold Spring Drake Mills; Erastus Corning, Albany; James Hooke Poughkeepsie; Hugh McClellan, Hudson.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election:—John David Wolfe, Thomas Suf-

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were re-appointed:-James Boorman, President Edward Jones, Vice-President; George B. Butler, Secretary and Legal Agent; John M. Hopkins, Treasurer Wm. C. Young, Chief Engineer: Oliver H. Lee, Superin

The earnings of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, for the first five months of 1851, amounted to \$135,150, against \$89,100 for the corresponding months the previous year, showing an increase this year of \$46 equal to more than fifty per cent. This looks like a handsome increase in dividends, notwithstanding the high rates heretofore paid.

The subscriptions to the Cincinnati and Belpre Railroad amount to \$1,420,000, as follows.—Washington, Marietta, and Harman counties, \$350,000; Ross county, \$300 000; Athens, \$100,000; Cincinnati, \$150,000; private subscriptions, \$320,000.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed in act incorporating the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, to run from the terminus in the city of Norwick through the towns of Bozrah, Montville, Salem, East Haddam, Lyme, and Saybrook, to a point on the New Haven and New London Railroad, in the town of West-

The annual report of the East Boston Company has been distributed to the shareholders. During the past year, the city of Boston has accepted 2,750 feet in length of the principal streets, and paved 1,250 feet of the same and has also built 5,100 feet of common sever. Cochituate water has been introduced, and lands heretofore un suitable for building purposes, are now rendered availavaluable improvements made by the company, is the building of a sea wall across the basin near West Wood Island, by which ninety-five acres of land have been reclaimed, and the company is put in possession of 2,000 hundred feet frontage of valuable wharf property. The expenses for the year ending May 1, were \$6,676.57, about the same as during the year previous. The company is free of debt, and its financial affairs are in a prosperous condition. The report con-isins much useful information in regard to East Boston. The population at this time amounts to 10,500, exclusive of a great number of mechanics and laborers, who here find employment, but whose families reside elsewhere The number of birshs during the year, was 403; the number of families resident in East Boston. April 1st, 2.632; and the number of houses, 1.264, of which fortytwo were ercoted in 1850. A fine block of brick ware houses on Lewis street, at \$35,000; sixteen wooden buildings, and one church, were also creeted, making a total of 1.615 buildings.

Two canal boats—the P. B. Petrie and the C. H. Ohrladen with Cumberland coal from the Washington mines, arrived in our port yesterday, from the Alleghany moun tains in Maryland. They came down the Chesapeak and Chic canal to Alexandria, Va , and were towed, by proprint, on the Chesapeake, to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal to the Delaware river, and through the Delaware and Estian canal to New York. These boats were con structed by the Washington Coal Company, at Cumber land, and are pioneers in an enterprise of some conse quence to consumers of soal. It can be brought at a reced price, and without any handling, and being some what friable in its nature, it will come, without re shipping, in fine order.

Since the establishment of the Free Banking law in New Jersey, several new banks have been formed, and many others are in contemplation. Most of these banks have been located in out-of-the-way pieces, and are owned in Wall street. The names of those started are as

Ocean Bank, at Bergen Iron Works.

Delaware and Hudson Bank, at Tom River.
Union Bank, at Tom River.
Merchantis Bank, at May's Landing.
Atlantic Bank, at Cape May Court House.
Atlantic Funk at May's Landing.
Farmers' Eank, at Freshold.

Total expital\$450,000 The bills of those banks circulate extensively in this ilty-in fact, the owners depend upon the facilities ob-

tained here for giving them a circulation. Those engaged in constructing the Rome and Capa-